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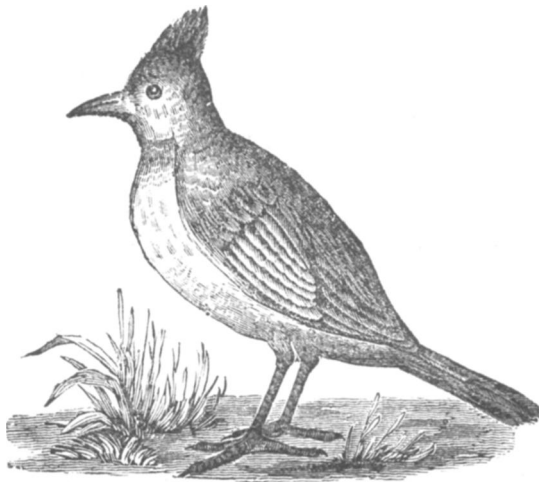
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We have glanced hastily over its contents, and have felt interested at the tabular view it gives of the genealogy of our blessed Saviour, and the index which accompanies it, and by the help of which the history of our Lord's progenitors, so far as given in the Scriptures, may be accurately traced. We have noticed some little omissions, the supply of which, in our opinion, would have rendered the Chart more satisfactory and complete, and which should be introduced into a second edition. We are, especially, surprised at the absence from the Chart, of the genealogy of the Virgin Mother of our Lord, as given by the Evangelist Luke, which, had it appeared in a parallel column, with the genealogy of Joseph, as given by St. Matthew, would have afforded the Biblical student a pleasing facility of comparison between the two, so as to mark the points of convergency about the times of Salathiel, and of ultimate union in the person of David. In the line of Thamar, too, the son of Aaron, we had expected to see some notice of his descendants, which would have strikingly exemplified the fulfilment of the Divine denunciation against the house of Eli. We conceive also, that had the texts of Scripture where each name is mentioned, been inserted in the body of the Chart, opposite the name of the party, instead of the index in the margin, it would have been a great improvement.



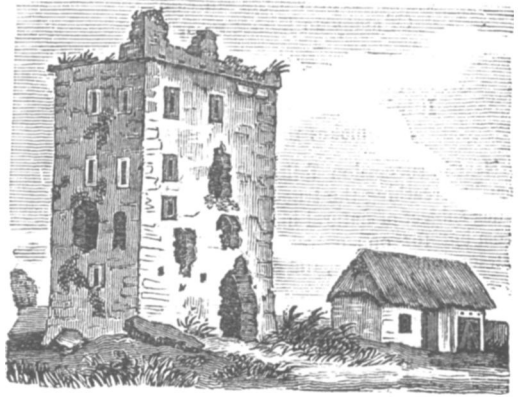
CURIOUS SPECIES OF LARK.

SIR—In a shooting excursion a few weeks ago, I killed, near Taney, a curious species of lark, of which the above is a sketch. The bird was about seven inches long, like the common lark (*alauda arvensis*) in its form; but differing from it in having a longitudinal crest, consisting of ten feathers, in the form of a truncated cone, reclining backwards. Its head and bill were rather large in proportion to its size. The latter was a horny-white, and slightly curved at the end. A band, darker than the colour of the breast, ran round the throat, and joined the rufous brown of its back. The general colour of its breast and belly was a dusky white, mottled with brown; the wing feather, edged with white, and rufous. Its tail was long, and consisted of twelve stiff feathers, edged with a whitish yellow. Its hind-toe and nail were remarkably long.

I searched the "Naturalist's Cabinet," and the "Zoological Journal," in vain, for a description of this little bird. When not looking for it, however, I accidentally met with one in Buffon. He describes it under the name of "*Le Cochevis ou la grosse alouette huppee*," as well as its specific designation of "*alauda cristata*." He mentions it as an inhabitant of Italy, France, Germany, Poland, and Scotland; but does not say that it is found in England or Ireland, yet I am convinced I have frequently met them in the furrows and meadows of Dublin.

W. R.

BARREN TOWN CASTLE, COUNTY OF WEXFORD.



The above is a view of the Castle of Barren Town, situated near the "Three Rocks" on which the rebel army encamped in the eventful year, '98. Inside the castle nothing is to be seen but the remains of a spiral (stone) staircase, by which it is not only difficult, but very unsafe, to climb up to the top. It is built on the lands of S. Jeffanes, Esq, who has within a comparatively short space of time reclaimed a great deal of the barren mountain of Forth. From the top of the castle may be seen the ancient tower of Fitzstephen; and it is thought by many, that the commanders of the two castles often made use of a species of telegraph, (now unknown,) to communicate with each other in time of siege or the like. P. M. O. Wexford.



RUINS OF ST. MARY'S PRIORY, MULLINGAR.

The above are part of the ruins of the Priory of St. Mary, or, as it was emphatically called by the religious of the olden time, "The House of God of Mullingar," as they appeared a few years since, before they were swept away to make room for the additions and improvements in the very handsome new church now on their site. The "House of God" was erected by Ralph de Petyt, Bishop of Meath, in the year 1227, for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine.

Mullingar is, perhaps, one of the most ancient towns in Ireland, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Brosna, formerly called the Foyle, and "The Silver Arm," which, taking its rise in Lough Oull, or *rayle*, runs through the centre of the town, and into the beautiful lake called Lough Innuel; from whence it issues considerably enlarged, and after watering the better part of the King's County, falls into the Shannon, near Bannagher. The name Brosna signifies a bundle of rotten sticks for firewood. The town is about midway between the above-mentioned lakes; and the country around, for quiet beauty and harmonious loveliness, is equal to any thing of the kind in Ireland. At every mile you go, almost, you meet with one or two of those beautiful lakes, whose transparent waters sleep in unruffled calmness in their own sunny vallies, or reflect the majesty of their woody hills. Nor are scenes of noble sublimity wanting; and there is sel-